No. ....

BOSTON
MEDICAL LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION,

19 BOYLSTON PLACE.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Open Knowledge Commons and Harvard Medical School

http://www.archive.org/details/annualcatalogueo7475harv

NINETY-SECOND

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

MEDICAL SCHOOL

(BOSTON)

OF

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

1874-75.

[*Reprinted from the Catalogue of the University.*]

CAMBRIDGE:
PUBLISHED BY CHARLES W. SEVER,
University Bookstore.
1874.

Cambridge:
Press of John Wilson & Son.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

BOSTON.

THE plan of study in this school was radically changed in 1871. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, clinical teaching, and practical exercises uniformly distributed throughout the academic year. The year begins on the Thursday following the last Wednesday in September, and ends on the last Wednesday in June. It is divided into two equal terms, with a recess of one week between them. There is also a recess of one week at Christmas. The second term begins Monday, February 15th, 1875. Either of these two terms is more than equivalent to the former "Winter Session," as regards the amount and character of the instruction.

The course of instruction has been greatly enlarged, so as to extend over three years, and has been so arranged as to carry the student progressively and systematically from one subject to another in a just and natural order.

In the subjects of anatomy, histology, chemistry, and pathological anatomy, laboratory work is substituted for, or added to, the usual didactic lectures, and is as much required of every student as attendance at lectures and recitations.

Instead of the customary oral examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, held at the end of the three years' period of study, a series of written examinations on all the main subjects of medical instruction has been distributed for regular students through the whole three years. Every candidate for the degree must pass a satisfactory examination in every one of the principal departments of medical instruction at some time during his period of study.

Members of any one department of Harvard University have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department without paying additional fees. Students in the Medical School, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of pursuing scientific or other studies, may do so without loss of time counted as medical study, to such extent and in such manner as the Medical Faculty shall in each case prescribe. Undergraduates intending to study medicine are advised to pay special attention to the study of Natural History, Chemistry, Physics, and the French and German languages, while in College.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D., *President.*

CALVIN ELLIS, M.D., *Dean, and Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine.*

JOHN B. S. JACKSON, M.D., *Shattuck Professor of Morbid Anatomy, and Curator of the Anatomical Museum.*

OLIVER W. HOLMES, M.D., *Parkman Professor of Anatomy.*

HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D., *Professor of Surgery.*

JOHN E. TYLER, M.D., *Professor of Mental Diseases.*

CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM, M.D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence.*

FRANCIS MINOT, M.D., *Hersey Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic.*

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, M.D., *Instructor in Obstetrics.*

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M.D., *Professor of Ophthalmology.*

DAVID W. CHEEVER, M.D., *Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surgery.*

JAMES C. WHITE, M.D., *Professor of Dermatology.*

ROBERT T. EDES, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Materia Medica.*

HENRY P. BOWDITCH, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Physiology.*

FREDERICK I. KNIGHT, M.D., *Instructor in Percussion, Auscultation, and Laryngoscopy.*

CHARLES B. PORTER, M.D., *Demonstrator of Anatomy and Instructor in Surgery.*

JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., *Instructor in Surgery.*

REGINALD H. FITZ, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Pathological Anatomy.*

THOMAS DWIGHT, Jr., M.D., *Instructor in Histology.*

EDWARD S. WOOD, M.D., *Assistant Professor of Chemistry.*

HENRY H. A. BEACH, M.D., *Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

WILLIAM B. HILLS, M.D., *Instructor in Chemistry.*

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, M.D., *Lecturer on Syphilis.*

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH, Jr., M.D., *Lecturer on Syphilis.*

GEORGE H. F. MARKOE, *Instructor in Materia Medica.*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D., *Lecturer on Otology.*

JOHN O. GREEN, M.D., *Lecturer on Otology.*

JAMES R. CHADWICK, M.D., *Lecturer on the Diseases of Women.*

CHARLES P. PUTNAM, M.D., *Lecturer on the Diseases of Children.*

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M.D., *Lecturer on the Diseases of the Nervous System.*

STUDENTS.

Course for Graduates.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Berry, Horace, M.D.,	*Cambridge.*
Dow, James Arthur, M.D.,	*Cambridge.*
Gavin, Michael Freebern, M.D.,	*Boston.*
Graham, Douglas, M.D.,	*Boston.*
Smith, Joshua Vincent, M.D.,	*Boston.*
Williams, Charles Herbert, A.B., M.D.,	*Boston.*

Regular Students.

Third Class.

Abbott, Fletcher Morton,	*Boston.*
Brown, Charles William,	*Orwell, Pa.*
Cabot, Arthur Tracy, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Caldwell, George Peters,	*St. John, N. B.*
Dale, William Henry,	*Boston.*
Deinstadt, William McKay,	*Shelburne, N. S.*
Finn, James Anthony, A.M. (*Calvert Coll., Md.*),	*Lowell.*
Gardner, Edwin Fisher,	*Eastport, Me.*
Gay, Almon Debois,	*Belmont.*
Gorman, Benedict Fenwick,	*Providence, R. I.*
Huntington, Thomas Waterman, A.B. (*Univ. Vt.*),	*St. Albans, Vt.*
Jackson, William Leavitt,	*Boston.*
Masforroll, Manuel, A.B. (*Santiago de Cuba*),	*Santiago, Cuba.*
McClean, George Chesley,	*Springfield.*
McGowan, Charles Edward,	*Boston.*
Mecuen, George Edward,	*Boston.*
Moore, Frederick Fisk,	*Cambridge.*
Morong, Arthur Bennet, A.B. (*Amherst Coll.*),	*Boston.*
Nichols, Charles Lemuel, A.B. (*Brown Univ.*),	*Worcester.*
Putney, George Ellis,	*Boston.*
Rand, Alfred, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Reardon, Jeremiah John,	*Boston.*
Robinson, Samuel Quincy, B.S. (*Dart. Coll.*),	*Boston.*
Sanborn, Wilbur Fisk,	*Sandwich, N. H.*
Teele, Jonathan Merle, A.B. (*Tufts Coll.*),	*Somerville.*
Tilden, George Horton, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Webber, Frank Orlando,	*Cambridge.*
Wilson, Frederick Morse, A.B. (*Colby Univ.*),	*Waterville, Me.*
Winn, William Adams, A.B.,	*Arlington.*

Second Class.

Bell, William Appleton, A.B.,	*Somerville.*
Bogman, Edward Young, A.B. (*Brown Univ.*),	*Brookline.*
Bowen, Seranus,	*Boston.*
Bridgham, Jairus Greenwood,	*Woburn.*
Brown, John Coffin Jones, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Bryant, John, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Carleton, Robert Marsh, A.B. (*Dart. Coll.*),	*Haverhill.*
Carolin, William Terence,	*Lowell.*
Chipman, William Reginald, B.A. (*King's Coll.*),	*Halifax, N. S.*
Clark, Charles Edward, A.B. (*Bowd. Coll.*),	*Portland, Me.*
Collins, George Lewis, B.P. (*Brown Univ.*),	*Providence, R. I.*
Cooper, Charles Wendell, A.B. (*Amherst Coll.*),	*Amherst.*
Copeland, Frederic Herbert, A.B.,	*Stoneham.*
Cutter, Charles Kimball, A.B. (*Tufts Coll.*),	*Somerville.*
Cunningham, Thomas Edward,	*Charlottetown, P. E. I.*
Deane, Henry Ware, A.M.,	*Boston.*
Everett, Oliver Hurd, A.B.,	*Cambridge.*
Fogg, Irving Sylvester,	*Norwood.*
Fogg, William John Gordon, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Foley, John Bernard,	*Boston.*
Forsyth, Frank Lyman,	*Weymouth.*
Garland, Joseph Everett, A.B.,	*Gloucester.*
Gould, Lawrence Mirvin,	*Boston.*
Gunter, Adolphus Birum,	*Fredericton, N. B.*
Haven, Henry Cecil, A.B. (*Amherst Coll.*),	*New London, Conn.*
Hooper, Frank Henry,	*Boston.*
Howard, Arthur Chadwick,	*Boston.*
Howe, Octavius Thorndike, A.B.,	*Cambridge.*
Hutchinson, Marcello, A.B.,	*Wakefield.*
Lamb, Frederic Dan,	*Lawrence.*
Lindsey, Joseph Ferdinand, A.B. (*Brown Univ.*),	*Fall River.*
Livingston, Alexander,	*Buenos Ayres.*
Lopez, Rafael,	*Boston.*
Lyman, John Chester,	*Northampton.*
Marion, Otis Humphrey, A.B. (*Dart. Coll.*),	*Brighton.*
McGrath, Eugene John,	*Boston.*
McMonagle, Beverly,	*Sussex, N. B.*
Miller, Charles John,	*Pictou, N. S.*
Miller, Ernest Parker, A.B.,	*Fitchburg.*
Miller, Winthrop, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Murray, Joseph Howe,	*Pictou, N. S.*
Otis, Edward Osgood, A.B.,	*Cambridge.*

Parker, Henry Ward, A.B. (*Brown Univ.*),	*New Bedford.*
Place, Charles Ashton,	*E. Walpole.*
Read, George Mumford,	*Providence, R. I.*
Richardson, Maurice Howe, A.B.,	*Fitchburg.*
Sheldon, Chauncey Cooley, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Smith, George Edward,	*Zanesville, O.*
Stackpole, Frederick Dabney, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Tilden, Frank Elmer,	*N. Easton.*
Wheaton, Charles Augustus,	*Northfield, Minn.*

First Class.

Andrews, Almon Ethan,	*Biddeford, Me.*
Avery, Alonzo Moffitt,	*Galena, Ill.*
Ballou, Charles Olney,	*Providence, R. I.*
Bancroft, Charles Parker, A.B.,	*Concord, N. H.*
Bancroft, Winfred Baxter, A.B. (*Amherst Coll.*),	*Boston.*
Barrett, Richard St. Agnan,	*Malden.*
Bartlett, George Pinkham,	*Boston.*
Bassett, Frederick Eugene,	*Killingly, Conn.*
Bettencourt, Joseph de Sousa,	*Boston.*
Bickford, George Coburn,	*Charlestown.*
Brannan, John Winters, A.B.,	*Cincinnati, O.*
Brown, Simon Van Buren,	*Allston.*
Cabot, James Jackson, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Chandler, Frederick,	*Fryeburg, Me.*
Clifford, Arthur, A.B.,	*New Bedford.*
Cogswell, Deane, A.B. (*Dart. Coll.*),	*Bradford.*
Cummings, Edwin Francis,	*Taunton.*
Curley, John Patrick,	*Boston.*
Davis, Thomas Joshua,	*Barbadoes, W. I.*
Davis, Warren Russell,	*Amesbury.*
Deming, William Nelson,	*Providence, R. I.*
De Wolfe, James Lovett,	*Windsor, N. S.*
Dorcey, James Edmund,	*Boston.*
Dunbar, Hervey Orin,	*Orange.*
Dwight, James, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Elliot, John Wheelock, A.B.,	*Keene, N. H.*
Ellis, Edward Dyer, A.B. (*Middlebury Coll.*),	*Fairhaven, Vt.*
Estle, William Lloyd,	*Taunton.*
Farlow, John Woodford, A.B.,	*Newton.*
Fessenden, George Russell, A.B.,	*Beaver Falls, Pa.*
Fitz, Samuel Eaton, A.B ,	*Boston.*
Flanders, Frank Byron, A.B.,	*Lawrence.*

Foster, Charles,	*Boston.*
Foster, James Richards,	*N. Attleboro'.*
French, Samuel William, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Galvin, George William,	*Boston.*
Gannett, William Whitworth, A.B.,	*Cambridge.*
Geary, John Chapman,	*Boston.*
Gore, John Flint,	*Boston.*
Green, Charles Montraville, A.B.,	*Medford.*
Greenwood, Sewell Elliott,	*Hubbardston.*
Gregg, John Areole,	*Somerville.*
Hall, Henry Clement,	*Haverhill.*
Hamilton, Albinus Otis,	*Newton.*
Harrington, John Richard,	*Cranston, R. I.*
Holbrook, Uriah Hopkins, A.B. (*Brown Univ.*),	*Providence, R. I.*
Homer, Joseph Warren,	*Boston.*
Hubbard, Frank Allen, A.B.	*Taunton.*
Hunt, William Otis,	*Newtonville.*
Hunt, Willis Henry,	*Providence, R. I.*
Johnson, John Waldo,	*Framingham.*
Keene, Joseph Wadsworth, A.M. (*Bowd. Coll.*).,	*Bremen, Me.*
Kelley, George Wallace,	*Boston.*
Kelly, William Philip,	*Boston.*
Kennealy, John Henry,	*Boston.*
Kilby, Henry Sherman, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Leach, Charles Franklin,	*Cambridge.*
Leland, George Adams, A.B. (*Amherst Coll.*),	*Boston.*
Lombard, Frederic Howard, A.B.,	*Boston.*
MacDonald, Michael Allan,	*Cape Breton.*
Marston, Enoch Quimby,	*Lowell.*
Mathewson, Charles Brenton, A.B. (*Brown Univ.*),	*E. Greenwich, R. I.*
McCormick, Cornelius Joseph,	*Boston.*
McEttrick, John Finan,	*Boston.*
Meader, Charles Eugene,	*Wilton, Me.*
Mills, George Westgate, B.S. (*Agric. Amherst*),	*Medford.*
Minot, James Jackson, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Moore, David Richard,	*Fredericton, N. B.*
Morris, Thomas Hollingsworth,	*Baltimore, Md.*
Morse, Henry Lee, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Moseley, William Oxnard, A.B.,	*Boston.*
Moses, Theodore William, A.B.,	*Exeter, N. H.*
Noble, Arthur,	*Boston.*
Penteado, José Bonifacio Leite,	*San Paulo, Brazil.*
Perkins, Thomas Lyman,	*Salem.*

Perrigo, Lorenzo Jarvis,	*Milford.*
Perry, Eben Greeley,	*Boston.*
Phelan, Arthur Quin,	*Lowell.*
Platt, Walter Brewster, PH. B. (*Yale Coll.*),	*Waterbury, Conn.*
Rankin, Henry William,	*Madison, N. J.*
Read, Robert McLellan,	*Boston.*
Richards, Huntington, A.B.,	*Geneva, N.Y.*
Rives, William Cabell, B.A. (*Oxford, Eng.*),	*Boston.*
Shaw, Thomas Pierpont, A.M., LL.B.,	*Lowell.*
Shepardson, Oscar Jerome,	*Chester.*
Smith, Frederick Arnold,	*Springfield.*
Smith, Sheffield, Jr.,	*N. Providence, R.I.*
Souther, William Towle, A.B. (*Yale Coll.*),	*Worcester.*
Spalding, Charles Parker, A.B.,	*Lowell.*
Stone, Byron,	*N. Oxford.*
Stronach, Abraham Booth,	*Wilmot, N. S.*
Swift, John Baker, A.B. (*Amherst Coll.*),	*Brooklyn, N.Y,*
Swift, William Jonathan, A.B. (*Amherst Coll.*),	*Brooklyn, N.Y.*
Trouvelot, George Hypolite Etienne,	*Cambridge.*
Trundy, Thomas Ripley,	*Somerville.*
Tsuchiga, Seiken,	*Japan.*
Tuttle, George Thomas, A.B. (*Dart. Coll.*),	*Northwood, N. H.*
Walker, Charles Rumford, A.B. (*Yale Coll.*),	*Concord, N. H.*
Weiss, Henry Ware,	*Boston.*
Weitbrecht, George,	*Pittsburg, Pa.*
White, Luther Robinson, A.B. (*Bates Coll.*),	*Lewiston, Me.*
Whittemore, Fred Webster,	*Cambridge.*
Woodward, Samuel Bayard, A.B.,	*Worcester.*
Wyman, Samuel Edwin, A.B.,	*Arlington.*
Yenetchi, Henry Ainsworth,	*Charlestown.*
Young, Parker Ambrose,	*Boston.*

SUMMARY.

Graduates	6
Third Class	29
Second Class	51
First Class	106
Total	192

DIVISION OF STUDIES.

First year. — Anatomy, Physiology, and General Chemistry.*

Second year. — Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pathological Anatomy, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery.

Third year. — Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The following methods of instruction are adopted in the several departments: —

Anatomy. — Lectures; various practical exercises, including abundant dissection under the direction of the Demonstrator; recitations from text-books; histology.

Physiology. — Lectures, recitations, and practical demonstrations in the laboratory. To students of the third class opportunities are given for original investigations in the laboratory.

Chemistry is taught mainly by practical work in the laboratory, the student having his own desk and apparatus. General Chemistry and qualitative analysis are taught during the first year. Besides the laboratory work, there is a lecture and a recitation every week. In the second year, medical chemistry is taught by lectures and laboratory work.

Pathological Anatomy is taught by lectures, recitations, and practical instruction in pathological histology. The collection of the Warren Anatomical Museum is used to illustrate the lectures, and many morbid specimens are shown in a fresh state. Students also receive practical instruction in the method of making autopsies, to which they are admitted at both hospitals. Special classes in pathological histology, including the diagnosis of tumors, are formed for those who are provided with a microscope. Such students are required to prepare the various objects. The school possesses a number of microscopes for the use of those students whose means will not permit the purchase of an instrument.

The Theory and Practice of Medicine. — Lectures, recitations, and hospital visits.

Clinical Medicine. — Daily instruction is given in this department by hospital visits and other exercises. Students are furnished with cases for personal examination, and are called upon to report them before the class, where they are criticised. These examinations are held both in the wards and in the amphitheatre. Another exercise, known as the "Clinical Conference," affords an opportunity for more thorough preparation of cases, more time being allowed for their study. The full written report of a case is read by the student who has examined it. It is afterwards criticised by the class, by the Professor of Clinical Medicine, and other teachers in the school. In addition to this, a regular course of supplementary instruction is given in Auscultation and Percussion, and in Laryngoscopy, which affords students an abundant opportunity for acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge of these methods of exploration.

---

* Any student who shall have previously passed in the Undergraduate Department or Scientific School of Harvard University an examination in General Chemistry will be exempt from examination in this branch, and may pursue the study of Medical Chemistry during his first year.

Surgery. — Lectures and recitations. There are also courses on Surgical Anatomy, Minor Surgery, Surgical Histology, Bandaging, and Operative Surgery. In the latter, students of the third class are supplied with material for repeating the usual surgical operations.

Instruction in Clinical Surgery is given at the Massachusetts General Hospital and City Hospital throughout the year as follows: —

FIRST TERM.

Clinical Lectures on cases, per week, 2; Surgical Visits in the hospital wards, per week, 3; public operating days, per week, 2. Per week, 6.

SECOND TERM.

Clinical Lectures on cases, per week, 1; Surgical Visits in the hospital wards, per week, 3; public operating days, per week, 3. Per week, 7.

The Adjunct Professor of Clinical Surgery holds an exercise twice a week, in winter, at the City Hospital.

Clinical Surgery is there taught, in two ways: 1st, by bedside examinations of the students in the hospital wards; 2d, by a surgical conference, at which the advanced students make a full report of a surgical case in writing, which is then criticised by their fellow-students, and by the Adjunct Professor. The case is completed, whenever practicable, by an exhibition of, or operation on, the patient, — on the spot.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics. — Materia Medica is taught by lectures and practical demonstrations. Therapeutics, or the physiological action of drugs and their application to disease, are taught in the third year by lectures.

Obstetrics. — Lectures and recitations. Students are instructed in the usual operations on the manikin, and will have opportunities to take charge of cases of midwifery in their third year.

Diseases of Women and Children. — Lectures and recitations.

Mental Diseases. — Lectures.

Ophthalmology. — A complete course is delivered upon the diseases of the eye.

Dermatology is taught by lectures and clinical illustrations. The large number of out-patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital furnishes ample opportunities for illustration.

Syphilis. — Recitations and clinical instruction.

Otology. — Lectures and clinical instruction.

Laryngoscopy, Auscultation, and Percussion. — Lectures and Demonstrations.

Diseases of the Nervous System. — Lectures with Demonstrations at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

TEXT-BOOKS.

The following works are recommended as text-books and for collateral reading: —

Text-books.	*Collateral Reading.*
Anatomy.	
Gray, Wilson, Leidy.	Quain (Edition of 1867).
Hodges's Practical Dissections.	Holden's Osteology.
Holden's Manual.	Stricker's Manual of Histology.
	Frey's Microscopic Technology.
	Tyson's Cell Doctrine.
Physiology.	
Dalton's Human Physiology.	Pavy on Food and Dietetics.
Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology.	Hermann, Grundriss der Physiologie der Menschen.
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology.	Fick, Compendium der Physiologie.
Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology.	Fick, Medicinische Physik.
	Sanderson's Hand-book for the Physiological Laboratory.
	Flint's Physiology of Man.
General Chemistry.	
Bloxam's Chemistry.	Miller's Elements of Chemistry.
Galloway's Qualitative Analysis.	
Medical Chemistry.	
Hanley on Urine.	Ralfe, Outlines of Physiological Chemistry.
Reese's Manual of Toxicology.	Gorup-Besanez, Physiologische Chemie.
	Neubauer und Vogel, Analyse des Harns.
	Taylor, on Poisons.
	Tardieu, Étude médico-légale et clinique sur l'Empoissonnement.

Materia Medica.

Parrish's Pharmacy.
United States Pharmacopœia.
United States Dispensatory.

Pathological Anatomy.

Virchow's Cellular Pathology.
Niemeyer's Text-book of Practical Medicine.
Rokitansky's Pathological Anatomy.
Rindfleisch's Pathological Histology.
Delafield's Post-Mortem Examinations.

Therapeutics.

H. C. Wood's Therapeutics.
Stillé's Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
Ringer's Therapeutics.
Nothnagel, Arzneimittellehre.

Obstetrics.

Leishman's System of Midwifery.
Schroeder's Manual of Midwifery.
Cazeaux's Midwifery.

Theory and Practice.

Flint's Practice of Medicine.
Da Costa's Medical Diagnosis.
Reynolds's System of Medicine.
Aitken's Science and Practice.

Surgery.

Bryant's Practice of Surgery.
Billroth's Surgical Pathology.
Heath's Minor Surgery and Bandaging.
Bellamy on Surgical Anatomy.
Guérin, Éléments de Chirurgie Operatoire.
Holme's System of Surgery.
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary (1872.)

The tabular views on the following pages will illustrate the distribution of studies throughout the year: —

SECOND TERM, 1873–74.

Hour.	Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
8	2 3	M. G. H. } Med. M. G. H. } Vis.	After April 1st. City Hospital.	Clin. Conference. Clin. Conference.	M. G. H. } Med. M. G. H. } Vis.	Otol. L. aft. May 1.	Dis. of Children.
9	1 2 3	Path. Anat. L. Path. Anat. L.	City H. } Med. City H. } Visit.	Dermatology. Clin.	Chemistry. R. Ophthalmology. L.	Chemistry. R. City Hospital. C. H. Oph. & Otol.	Clinical Medicine. Clinical Medicine.
10	1 2 3	Chemistry. L. Clin. Medicine. Clin. Medicine.	City H. } Surgical City H. } Conf.	Physiology. R. M. G. H. } Surg. M. G. H. } Vis.	Path. Anat. L. Path. Anat. L.	City H. } Surg. City H. } Visit.	Physiology. R. M. G. H. } Surg. M. G. H. } Visit.
11	1 2 3	Physiology. L. The. & Prac. L. The. & Prac. L.	Surgery. L. Surgery. L.	M. G. H. } Opera- M. G. H. } tions.	Thoracic Diseases. Clin. Surgery.	Physiology. L. City H. } Ophthal. City H. }	M. G. H. } Opera- M. G. H. } tions.
12	2 3	Surg. L. } After Surg. L. } April 15.	The. & Prac. L. The. & Prac. L.	Chemistry. L.	Surgery. R. Obstetrics. L.	Electrotherap.	
1	1 2 3	Anat. L. till May. Surg. Hist. } after Surg. Hist. } M'y 1.	An. L. or R. till M'y. Hygiene. L.	3 { Till May 1, Mental Dis. L.	Anat. L. till May. Surg. Hist. } after Surg. Hist. } May.	Anat. R. till May. Theo. & Prac. R.	
3	1 2 3	Histology. Path. Micros. Path. Micros.	Path. Anat. R. Path. Anat. R.	Materia Med. R. Diseases of Women.	Histology. Path. Micros. Path. Micros.	Path. Anat. R. Path. Anat. R.	
4	3	Obstetrics. R.	Dermatology. L.	Therap. L.	Otol. after May 1.	Therap. L.	Venereal Diseases.
5	1	Prac. Anat. till May 1.	Prac. Anat. till May 1.	Prac. Anat. till May 1.	Prac. Anat. till May 1.	Prac. Anat. till May 1.	

FIRST TERM, 1874–75.

FIRST YEAR.

Hour.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9	Laboratory. Histology, after Jan. 1.	Laboratory.	Laboratory.	Laboratory. Histology, after Jan. 1.	Laboratory.	Laboratory.
10	Laboratory. Histology, after Jan. 1.	Laboratory.	Laboratory.	Laboratory. Histology, after Jan 1.	Chemistry. R.	Physiology. R.
11	Physiology. L.	Physiology. L.	Laboratory.	Laboratory.	Physiology. L.	
12	Laboratory.	Chemistry. L.	Laboratory.	Laboratory.	Laboratory.	
1	Anatomy. L. Last 11 w'ks.	Anatomy. L.	Anat. R. 1st 8 weeks. Anat. L. last 11 weeks.	Anatomy. L.	Anatomy. R.	
5	Practical Anatomy. After Jan. 1.	Practical Anatomy. After Jan. 1.	Practical Anatomy. After Jan. 1.	Practical Anatomy. After Jan. 1.	Practical Anatomy. After Jan. 1.	

SECOND YEAR.

Hour.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9	M. G. Hosp. Med. Visit.	City Hospital. Med. Visit.	Clinical Medicine.	M. G. Hosp. Medical Visit.	City Hospital. Ophthal.	Chemistry. R.
10	Auscultation and Percussion.	After Dec. 1, Surg. Conf.		Materia Medica.	City Hospital. Surg. Visit.	M. G. Hosp. Surg. Visit.
11	Clinical Surgery. L.		Auscultation and Percussion.	Materia Medica.	City Hospital. Ophthal.	M. G. H. Operations.
12	Pathological Anatomy. L.					
1			Chemistry. L.			Museum.
3	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy. R.	Pathological Anatomy. L.	Pathological Microscopy.	Pathological Anatomy. R.	
3½	City Hospital Med. Visit.					
4			Surgery. R.	Clinical Conference.		
5	Prac. Anat. Till Jan. 1.	Prac. Anat. Till Jan. 1.	Prac. Anat. Till Jan. 1.	Prac. Anat. Till Jan. 1.	Prac. Anat. Till Jan. 1.	

THIRD YEAR.

Hour.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
9	M. G. Hosp. Medical Visit. Eye and Ear Infirmary.	City Hospital. Medical Visit.	Clinical Medicine.	M. G. Hosp. Medical Visit. Eye and Ear Infirmary.	City Hospital. Ophthal. and Otology.	Theory and Practice. L.
10	Th. & Pr. L. Eye and Ear Infirmary.	After Dec. 1, Surg. Conf.	Dermatology. Clinic.	Dis. Nervous System. Eye and Ear Infirmary.	City Hospital. Surg Visit.	M. G. Hosp. Surg. Visit.
11	Clinical Surgery. L.		Surgery. L.	Surgery. L.	City Hospital. Operations.	M. G. Hosp. Operations.
12	Obstetrics L.	Surgery. L. Till Dec.	Obstetrics. L.	Obstetrics. R.	Venereal Diseases.	
1						Museum.
3		Theory and Practice. R.		Theory and Practice. R.		
3½	City Hospital. Medical Visit					
4		Dermatology. L.	Therapeutics. L.	Clinical Conference.	Therapeutics. L.	
5	Otology.					

CLINICAL ADVANTAGES.

The Medical Department of the University is established in Boston, in order to secure those advantages for Clinical Instruction and for the study of Practical Anatomy which are found only in large cities.

There are Hospital visits or operations daily.

The Massachusetts General Hospital. — During the past year 1,700 patients were treated in the wards, and 13,517 in the out-patient departments. Patients are received from all parts of the United States and the Provinces, and are visited by the students with the attending physicians and surgeons. The opportunities for becoming acquainted with general surgery are very great. Operations are numerous, and are performed in the amphitheatre, which is provided with seats for 400 persons. Clinics in the following special branches have recently been established in connection with the out-patient department: Dermatology, Laryngoscopy, Electro-therapeutics.

The Hospital is adjacent to the Medical College, and its wards are open to the students on four days in the week.

The City Hospital. — During the past year 3,435 cases were treated in its wards, and 9,272 in its various out-patient departments. The Medical wards always contain many cases of acute diseases, and changes are taking place constantly. The opportunities for seeing fractures, injuries, and traumatic cases of all kinds, are excellent, since, on an average, 400 street accidents are yearly treated. Surgical operations are performed in the amphitheatre. These include general surgical and also ophthalmic operations. Diseases of the eye, the ear, and the skin are largely treated in the out-patient department. Clinical instruction is given by the physicians and surgeons twice a week.

In these two Hospitals the facilities for witnessing Operative Surgery are unsurpassed. Twice a week in the first term, and three times a week in the second term, operations are performed in the presence of the class. The number of these operations is large, reaching nearly *two thousand* a year. The variety is great, embracing every surgical disease and injury, including the surgical operations on the eye and ear.

The Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. — The six thousand patients annually treated at this institution present every variety of disease of the eye and ear, and supply a large number of operations.

The Marine Hospital at Chelsea receives from the shipping of the port a large number of patients who furnish examples of the diseases of foreign countries, and of distant parts of the United States. Many cases of venereal disease in its various stages are treated annually.

The Boston Dispensary. — Thirty thousand patients were treated at this Public Charity during the past year. Students have excellent opportunities to see minor surgery, and many of the diseases of children, and to practise auscultation and percussion.

Hospital Appointments. — From eighteen to twenty students are selected annually for House Officers of the various Hospitals. Appointments to the Lying-in-Hospital are for a shorter term.

EXAMINATIONS.

The regular examinations are held in the following order: —

At the end of the first year: Anatomy, Physiology, and General Chemistry.*

At the end of the second year: Medical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Pathological Anatomy.

At the end of the third year: Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.

The regular examinations are held at the end of each year in June; and a week before the opening of the school in September, on the studies of the preceding year. There is also an examination in February for those who apply for advanced standing on entering the school at that time, and for those who have failed in some previous examination.

---

* See foot-note on page 10.

No student shall be allowed to anticipate the examinations in the regular course of studies of his year, except by special permission of the Faculty. No student shall be allowed to present himself for examination in any branch without notifying the Dean by letter that he intends to do so, one month before the time when the examination is to be held.

The examinations are conducted mainly in writing. The examination in Clinical Medicine is conducted in part at the bedside. For specimens of the latest examination-papers, see pp. 22–27. No student will receive his degree until he has passed a satisfactory examination in all the above-mentioned subjects, and presented a certificate from the Demonstrator of Anatomy that he has satisfactorily dissected the three parts of the body. Those who fail in any subject may present themselves in that subject again at the next regular examination. The regular examinations for the year 1874–75 will begin February 8, June 16, and September 27.

DIVISION OF STUDENTS.

Students are divided into three classes, according to their time of study and proficiency.

Students may be admitted to advanced standing in the regular course, but all who apply for admission into the second or third year's class must pass an examination in the branches already pursued by the class to which they seek admission, and furnish a satisfactory certificate of time spent in medical studies. No student shall advance with his class, or be admitted to advanced standing, until he has passed the required examination in the studies of the year, or a majority of them; nor shall he become a member of the third class until he has passed all the examinations of the first in addition to a majority of those of the second year.

Students who do not intend to offer themselves for a degree will, however, be received at any part of the course for one term or more.

Any student may obtain, without an examination, a certificate of his period of connection with the School.

REQUIREMENTS FOR A DEGREE.

Every candidate must be twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character; must give evidence of having studied medicine three full years; have spent at least one continuous year at this School; have presented a satisfactory thesis; and have passed the required examinations.

The degree of Master of Arts is open to graduates of the School, who are also Bachelors of Arts, and who pursue an approved course of study in Medicine for at least one year after taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

LIBRARIES.

The library at the Medical College is open to the student on the deposit of five dollars, to be refunded to him when he may desire, after returning all books.

The College Library at Cambridge is open to the students of the Medical School.

The Boston Public Library, which contains a large collection of medical books, may also be used by students recommended by the Dean.

BOYLSTON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society, composed of medical students, meets at stated intervals for the discussion of medical topics, and is presided over by a physician selected by the members. Prizes, in money or books, are awarded annually to the writers of essays judged worthy of such distinction by a committee of physicians selected for that purpose by the society.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

For matriculation, five dollars; for a year, two hundred dollars (if in two payments, at the first, one hundred and twenty dollars; at the second, eighty dollars); for one term alone, one hundred and twenty dollars; for graduation, thirty dollars. Of students who do not pay in advance, a bond, executed by two sufficient bondsmen, one of whom must be a citizen of Massachusetts, is required. A copy of such bond will be sent on application to the Secretary of the Faculty. To students depositing these bonds, term-bills will be presented a week before the end of the first term, to be paid within two weeks; and also one week or more before Commencement, to be paid on or before the beginning of the next academic year. No degree can be conferred till all dues to the School are discharged. The student's expenses may be reduced, in accordance with his means, to the standard which prevails in other cities. The janitor of the Medical College will advise students in the selection of boarding places, and will always have a list of such as are in the vicinity of the College building, varying in their rate of charges.

Students on joining the School must enter their names with the Secretary of the Faculty.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR GRADUATES.

For the purpose of affording to those who are already graduates in medicine additional facilities for pursuing clinical, laboratory, and other studies, for which they had not previously found leisure, in such subjects as may specially interest them, and as a substitute in part for the opportunities heretofore sought for in Europe, the Faculty have established a post-graduate course, of which the following is a programme: —

Histology. — The various methods of examining the different tissues are employed, and opportunities for original research are offered. Fee twenty dollars per term.

Physiology. — Opportunities for original investigation in the Physiological laboratory. Fee thirty dollars per term.

Medical Chemistry. — Practical instruction in the Chemical laboratory in the analysis of the urine and other animal fluids in health and disease, and of poisons; examination of blood-stains and other objects connected with medico-legal investigations, with the application of the microscope to these processes. General analysis also, if desired. Laboratory fee thirty dollars per term.

Pathological Anatomy. — Practical instruction in pathological Histology and the examination of specimens in the Microscopical laboratory; and opportunity for witnessing and making autopsies. Fee twenty dollars per term.

Surgery. — A practical course of operative surgery and instruction in the application of bandages and apparatus. Fee fifteen dollars per term.

Auscultation, Percussion, and Laryngoscopy practically taught, and diseases of the larynx demonstrated by the aid of the oxyhydrogen light. Fee twenty dollars per term.

Ophthalmology. — Clinical instruction, lectures on diseases of the eye, and demonstrations of the methods of performing operations. Exercises in the use of the ophthalmoscope. Fee twenty-five dollars per term.

Otology. — Lectures and clinical instruction on diseases of the ear. Fee fifteen dollars per term.

Dermatology. — Clinical instruction in diseases of the skin, illustrated by patients in this department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Lectures. Fee twenty-five dollars per term.

Syphilis. — Clinical instruction at the Boston Dispensary and the Marine Hospital. (Second term.) Fee fifteen dollars.

Psychological Medicine. — Lectures on nervous and mental diseases. (Second term.) Fee five dollars.

Diseases of the Nervous System. — Practical illustrations of the application of various forms of electricity. Lectures. Fee fifteen dollars per term.

Gynæcology. — Lectures on diseases of women. (Second term.) Fee ten dollars.

Obstetrics. — Cases supplied. Fee ten dollars.

Those pursuing this course may elect the studies to which they will give their attention, and allot the time they will devote to each. They will be exempt, unless at their option, from examinations, and may obtain a certificate of attendance on this course of advanced study. On payment of the full fee for the course, they will have the privilege of attending any of the other exercises of the Medical School, the use of its laboratories and library, and all other rights accorded by the University.

Graduates of other medical schools who may desire to obtain the degree of M.D. at this University will be admitted to examination for this degree after a year's study in the graduates' course.

The fee for a year is	$200
,, for one term	120

And for any of the special courses such fees as are above specified.

For further information or catalogues address

Dr. R. H. FITZ, *Secretary,*
108 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ The Medical College is on North Grove Street, Boston.

EXAMINATION PAPERS IN MEDICINE.

(*June Examination*, 1874.)

First Year's Studies.

ANATOMY. — Prof. Holmes.

Describe the following parts, &c. : —

1. The serous membranes, their general characters and their connections.
2. Ciliated epithelium, — characters, uses, where found.
3. The antrum maxillare.
4. The sphenoidal suture.
5. The articulation of the axis and occiput.
6. The articulation of the lower jaw.
7. The omo-hyoid muscle.
8. The psoas and iliacus muscles.
9. The arteries of the brain.
10. The popliteal artery.
11. The external jugular vein.
12. The structure of a tooth ;
13. Its vessels and nerves, whence derived and how distributed.
14. An upper molar tooth.
15. The gall-bladder and its ducts.
16. The prostate gland.
17. The chief ganglionic masses of the encephalon ;
18. Its principal commissures.
19. The nerves arising from the medulla oblongata.
20. The cavity of the tympanum.

PHYSIOLOGY. — Asst. Prof. Bowditch.

1. What are the three classes of organic substances used as food ? Give examples of each, derived both from the vegetable and from the animal kingdom.

2. In what forms is force manifested in the various organs of the body ? Give examples.

3. How are fats digested and absorbed ?

4. Describe the movements and sounds of the heart.

5. How does the rapidity of the arterial blood-stream differ from that of the pulse-wave ?

6. Describe the condition of a muscle in voluntary contraction.

7. Describe Liebig's classification of foods, with the arguments for and against it.

8. Why does a child need more food, in proportion to its size, than an adult ?

9. Why is warm and moist weather more oppressive than warm and dry weather ?

10. Why are our sensations no guide as to the absolute temperature of our own bodies?

11. What is meant by vicarious function? Give examples.

12. Describe the mechanism of secretion in the salivary glands.

13. What is the origin of animal fat?

14. What nervous centres are situated in the medulla oblongata?

15. Describe the mechanism of secretion in the kidney.

16. What are the causes of glycosuria?

17. Describe the exchange of gases which takes place in the lungs.

18. What are the nerves of taste?

19. Describe the formation and flow of the lymph.

20. What organs are formed from the internal, and what from the external blastodermic membrane?

GENERAL CHEMISTRY. — Asst. Prof. Wood.

In addition to the following questions, a written report of the analysis of a solution containing inorganic substances was required.

1. Define an atom; a molecule.

2. What is the difference between empirical and rational formulæ? Illustrate by examples.

3. Explain the reactions which take place in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

4. What are the oxides of manganese? How do the manganates of potassium act as disinfectants?

5. How can you detect a ferric salt in the presence of $H_2\overline{T}$?

6. What is the action of H_2O on $SbCl_3$ and $BiCl_3$? How can the products be distinguished?

7. Give a comparative statement of the tests for arsenic and antimony, and state how antimony can be detected in the presence of arsenic.

8 Give the properties of mercury. What are the chemical and physical points of difference between corrosive sublimate and calomel? Mention the principal tests for mercuric and mercurous compounds in solution.

9. What reaction takes place between oxide of lead, water, and olive oil, at the temperature of 212° F.? Write the reaction. [Olive oil $= C_3H_5O_3\ (C_{18}H_{33}O)_3$.]

10. By what reactions may phosphates be distinguished from arseniates?

11. What is the difference between fermentation and acetification? Give the properties of and tests for acetic acid.

12. Give the properties of glycocoll. What is the relation between glycocoll and hippuric acid?

Second Year's Studies.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. — Asst. Prof. Wood.

In addition to the following questions, a written report of the analysis of a specimen of urine, and of a mixed organic and inorganic poison, was required.

1. What information can be gained by observing the daily quantity of urine?

2. Describe Liebig's method for the determination of urea.

3. What are the causes of albuminuria? Give the tests for albumen, and the precautions necessary in performing them in special cases.

4. What are the general characteristics of the urine in acute disease?

5. Describe the urine of acute cystitis. Of chronic cystitis.

6. What is a urinary sediment? Describe its organized constituents.

7. Describe a mulberry calculus, and the method by which you would determine its composition.

8. How would you satisfy yourself of the presence or absence of phosphorus in animal fluids or tissues?

9. Describe a case of chronic mercurial poisoning. How can you detect mercury in the urine?

10. How distinguish between acute and chronic poisoning by tartar emetic?

11. How distinguish between chronic lead and chronic copper poisoning?

12. Describe the method by which you would detect the presence of opium in the stomach.

MATERIA MEDICA. — Asst. Prof. Edes.

1. What are the nutritious constituents of arrow-root, sago, wheat, flour, oatmeal, beans, milk, and Liebig's extract of beef?

Mention the principal compounds of the following elements used in medicine, their origin, preparations, doses, and incompatibles: —

2. Potassium. 3. Sulphur. 4. Iodine. 5. Mercury. 6. Lead.

Mention origin, appearance, active principles, important preparations, and doses of the following drugs: —

7. Ol. ricini. 8. Oleum theobromæ. 9. Kino. 10. Opium. 11. Cinchona. 12. Nux vomica. 13. Belladonna. 14. Ergot. 15. Rhubarb. 16. Podophyllum. 17. Copaiba. 18. Buchu. 19. Cinnamon. 20. Veratrum viride.

21 and 22. Mention the quantities of alcohol in brandy, sherry, port, and ale, and state in what particulars the latter differ from each other.

What are the doses (in minims or in weight) of: —

23. Vinum opii; Tr. opii deodor.; Acetum opii; Morphiæ sulph.

24. Colchici vinum seminum; C. vinum radicis; Ext. colchici aceticum.

25. Extr. belladonnæ; Atropiæ sulph.; Tr. aconiti radicis.

26. Chlorali hydras.; Potassii bromidum; Potassii cyanidum; Ol. tiglii.

27, 28, 29. Write three prescriptions of three active ingredients each, with necessary excipients, &c.

30. What are antidotes (not *treatment*) for opium? corrosive sublimate? caustic potassa? oxalic acid?

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. — Asst. Prof. Fitz.

1. What are the appearances of hemorrhagic infarction, and how do they occur?

2. What is the distinction between moist and dry gangrene?

3. What are some of the more important arguments favoring a local origin of tumors?

4. What forms of morbid growths may be found in the larynx?

5. What is meant by atelectasis of the lungs, and how may it be produced?

6. How does pneumothorax arise?

7. Hypertrophied heart: its appearances.

8. What conditions may produce dilatation of the heart?

9. What is meant by a cystic thrombus of the heart, and where is such most likely to be found?

10. What anatomical changes have been found in angina pectoris?

11. At what parts of the aorta are aneurisms found?

12. What changes in the stomach may be found when sulphuric acid is swallowed in large quantity, and how are such produced?

13. What are the gross appearances of malignant disease of the stomach?

14. What is the pathology of round ulcer of the stomach?

15. What are the usual seats of malignant disease in the intestinal canal?

16. How may hepatic abscesses be produced?

17. What appearances would suggest a multilocular echinococcus tumor of the liver?

18. What changes would you expect to find in leucæmia?

19. What alterations of the kidney may be found in Bright's disease?

20. What may be the origin of free bodies in the joints?

Third Year's Studies.

THERAPEUTICS. — Asst. Prof. Edes.

1. By what channels may drugs be introduced into the system, and which of these are of the most frequent practical application? Give illustrations.

2. By what channels and in what proportion and form is hydrate of chloral eliminated?

3. Alcohol? 4. Tannic acid? 5. Arsenic?

6. Mention some of the cathartics in ordinary use, with the differences in their action.

What are the action and indications for the use of: —

7. Digitalis? 8. Bromide of potassium? 9. Phosphorus? 10. Iron? 11. Belladonna? 12. Ipecacuanha?

13. What is the difference in the diuretic action of colchicum, spir. ætheris nitrosi, and oil of juniper?

14. What is the physiological action of aconite, and its effect on inflammation? Give illustrations.

15. Describe some of the physiological experiments recently made to explain and illustrate the action of quinia and the other cinchona alkaloids.

16. Mention some of the more important substances used as hypnotics and anodynes, their differences, and indications for their use.

17. What is the action and value of cold baths in typhoid fever? Describe the best methods of administering.

18. How and with what other substances may opium be used to avoid some of its disagreeable or injurious effects?

19. What are the symptoms of poisoning by chloroform, and what is their treatment?

20. Write recipes for a solution of morphia for hypodermic use; for quinia in pill.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.—PROF. ELLIS.

1. What is the change in the retina in Bright's disease, as seen with the ophthalmoscope?

2. What change does the anterior fontanel undergo during the first year? At what age does it close?

3. How will you explain the affection of the pupils, strabismus, and defects of vision noticed in cases of disease of the spinal cord?

4. How would you decide upon the significance of numbness affecting a portion of the body?

5. Describe the boundaries of the lungs and the lobes of the same.

6. How would you distinguish chronic rheumatic arthritis from ordinary chronic rheumatism?

7. What is the difference between chlorosis and anæmia?

8. What are the dangers to be feared in whooping-cough, and at what period of life is the danger greatest?

9. What would influence you in deciding upon the necessity of tapping the chest when there is effusion?

10. At what point do you hear most distinctly the sound caused by closure of the aortal valves?

11. In what order and at what times do the teeth appear in the first dentition?

12. What acid or acids are found in morbid acidity of the contents of the stomach?

13. In what parts of the body does the eruption show itself most frequently in scabies?

14. What is favus? How would you treat a case?

15. What is amenorrhœa, and what are its causes?

16. What is the normal position of the uterus, and when do you consider the position so changed as to require treatment?

17. What are the causes of prolapsus uteri?

18. What local or constitutional treatment would you expect to influence the growth of a fibroid tumor of the uterus?

19. What are the causes of jaundice?

20. How would you treat a case of jaundice caused by catarrh of the duodenum?

THEORY AND PRACTICE.—PROF. SHATTUCK.

1. What are the essential phenomena and symptoms in pyrexia?
2. The pathology of septicæmia.
3. The treatment of membranous croup.
4. The origin and source of contagion, and definition of infection.
5. Scarlatina; etiology and symptoms.
6. Diphtheria; etiology and diagnosis.
7. Etiology and treatment of periodical fever.
8. An enumeration and definition of constitutional diseases.
9. Etiology of gout and rheumatism.
10. Symptoms and diagnosis of acute laryngitis and croup.
11. Pathology of asthma.
12. Treatment and symptoms of angina pectoris.
13. Symptoms of acute peritonitis.
14. To what diseases is the liver liable?
15. Clinical history of Bright's disease.
16. Relations and diagnosis of hysteria and epilepsy.
17. Some account of alcoholismus.
18. How are internal organs affected by syphilis?

OBSTETRICS AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

PROF. BUCKINGHAM.

1. Give the signs of pregnancy: (1) those known to the woman alone; (2) those which can be observed by the examiner. State as nearly as you can the times at which they appear.

2. What are the transitory and what the persistent signs of delivery?

3. What signs of recent delivery will you find after death?

4. Into how many stages will you divide a labor? State the dangers attendant upon each, and how to obviate them.

5. Anticipating the formation of abscess in the substance of the breast, what course will you pursue?

6. If it is not intended that your patient shall nurse her child, how will you treat her when the milk-flow begins?

7. How may a vertex presentation accidentally become a face presentation?

8. What symptoms during labor would lead you to suppose the antero-posterior diameter of the brim to be contracted?

9. Symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of pelvic cellulitis, after labor?

10. In presentation of the cord, what course would you pursue? Give your reasons.

11. Causes, diagnosis, and treatment of phlegmasia dolens?

12. Describe the contents of the gravid uterus at the third month.

13. Under what circumstances and how will you produce anæsthesia? How long will you allow your patient to remain under its influence?

14. Describe the course you will pursue during the first stage of labor in a pluripara.

QUESTIONS IN SURGERY. — ADJ. PROF. CHEEVER.

1. What are the dangers from a scalp-wound? What the treatment (*a*) of the wound; (*b*) of the sequelæ?

2. Abscess of tonsil, — symptoms, treatment.

3. Mention the most common dangers from cut-throat, and how to treat them.

4. What does emphysema of the cellular tissue of the thorax indicate? Treatment.

5. Pelvic abscess, — symptoms, terminations, treatment.

6. Cause and treatment of extravasation of urine.

7. Symptoms and treatment of ischio-rectal abscess.

8. Treatment of fractured patella.

9. Dislocation of elbow backwards, — symptoms, treatment.

10. What are the early symptoms of hip-disease?

11. Describe periostitis, — treatment.

12. Varicocele, — nature, treatment.

13. What is a neuroma? Where found after surgical operations? Treatment.

14. Scirrhus cancer of the breast, — appearances, course if left untreated?

15. Describe mortification.

16. Talipes valgus, — cause, nature, treatment.

17. Gunshot wound of knee, — treatment.

18. Strabismus, — cause, treatment.

19. How would you tie the common carotid?

20. What parts are divided in lateral lithotomy?